FARM AND

Helpful Hints for the Busy Farmer.

BY J. S. TRIGG,

Des Moines, Iowa Corre spondence Invited.

Men and women at sixty years, like horses of twenty, should run out to

The primary election system is a kind of King road drag for our political highways.

City advantages are, as a rule, bought at an expense of fresh air, freedom and contentment.

Some men are known by the company they keep and some by the condition of their back yards.

Some idea of the extent to which the breeding of thoroughbred poultry is carried is obtained from the sale of a White Plymouth Rock cock the other day for an even \$1,000.

A simple vet effective method of testing the purity of olive oil is said to be the subjecting of it to a freezing temperature. It it congeals or freezes if is evidence that it has been adulterated with lard,

The farmer does not need to be old in experience to appreciate the fact that the price of many things he buys goes up by telegraph and comes down by wheelbarrow communication or something slower.

There is many a fellow who would not knowingly tell a lie or steal a cent from his neighbor who would not hesitate a moment at loading his hogs up with buttermilk or soft coal just before

In a general way bired help apprech ate the same kind of treatment at the hands of their employer that the latter would like were he in their place. This may require the exercise of a little imagination, but it is well worth while.

The mourning dove's nest is a very simple and hastily constructed affair In building it the two co-operate, the male bringing most of the material and his mate putting it in place, the job often being finished in the course of a

S Both city and country women would be benefited could they exchange places a few weeks out of every year. The former would get needed outdoor air and exercise, while the latter would be benefited by a change from work that is at times long continued and

.Intelligent management consists just as much in stopping damage and preventing waste and deterioration of property as in those activities which have for their aim the accumulation or increase of property or wealth. It is for this reason that the painting of the farm residence, outbuildings and machinery is both justifiable and in the long run profitable.

When the weeds are small and the soll mellow there is no tool which is so effective in destroying them as an ordinary sflff toothed garden rake, while the amount of ground that can be covered is nearly double that by the ordinary hoe. Under similar conditions there is no tool which for field culture surpasses the riding weeder, the points of advantage in both tools being iden-

One who has given the method : thorough test states that fresh eggs may be very effectually scaled so as to keep from late summer to spring by simply placing them in a wire basket and submerging in a kettle of boiling water for ten or fifteen seconds and then quickly removing. This seems to cook a very thin layer of albumen. which hermetically seals the egg and insures its keeping properties.

With a view to rendering honor to the cereal corn, which is by virtue of Its right and achievements "king" through all the central western states Chicago is planning a big corn festival which is to be held some time next October, when prizes as high as \$5,000 will be offered by the various roads centering in the city for the best samples of corn grown in territory tribu tary to each of them. It is to be the largest affair of its kind ever attempt ed and will doubtless result in giving a decided impetus to the scientific culture of thoroughbred corn.

A piece of legislation that bids fair to be productive of immense good to the agricultural and horticultural inter ests of the country was passed last winter as an amendment to the Hatch bill of 1887. This amendment was produced by Congressman Adams of Wis consin and provides for assistance to the state experiment stations to the amount of \$5,000 for the first year and \$2,000 in addition to this amount until the limit of \$15,000 is reached. The funds thus made available for the state experiment work come at a very opportune time, when there is scarcely a station but has numerous practical experiments and tests which only require additional funds for their necessary

Illinois corn raisers who have had considerable experience with the tool state that the surface or knife cultivator enables them to produce a 10 per cent larger yield of corn than they get by using the old four or six shovel chute into the cellar is the fly in the ointment of our summer's sweet con

The degree of culture and refinement attained by a nation or individuals is fairly well expressed in the care and regard which they bestow upon their

Many is the man who can number his acres by the hundreds and thousands who is a bankrupt when it comes to the question of character and having the respect and love of the members of his own family.

The cost of laying a line of tile cross an acre of land, which approximately is 12.6 rods square, is just about equal to what one good crop of corn ought to fetch from the same

LOCAL MILK AND MEAT INSPECTION. teriology and a corresponding appre ciation of the important part which germ life occupies in the existence and spread of different diseases, special emphasis is coming to be placed upon the importance and necessity of hav ing food supplies, and particularly milk and meat products, free from contain ination by disease germs. A thrivit western city with which we are quainted which has gradually evolve from a quiet rural hamlet to a bustlin manufacturing center has lately decl ed on an inspection of all milk ar meat which are to be sold in the corpor tion. The city council was led to tal this action as a result of the discove of a considerable number of tuberc losis cases and the discovery that son diseased animals were being killed for the local market, eight hogs which the home butcher was too busy to hand being killed and dressed in a loc packing plant which was under go ernment inspection, it being found the one of the eight hogs was badly dis eased. The incident cited simply goe to show that the day is not far distant when a sentiment touching the dange to public health from contaminate sources of food supply will be arouse to the point where it will insist on th careful inspection of these two impor tant food products-milk and mea And there is no place this cospel need preaching more than in the smalle cities all over the country whose dairie and slaughter houses have not as yet been placed under official inspection While some states provide for the killing of all dairy animals found affected with tuberculosis, the matter is usual ly left as a matter of option to indi vidual communities, while in none of them, so far as we know, is there pro vision for the general inspection of beef and pork and a scientific examina tion of dairy herds. The day is near at hand when there will be a county or district official whose duty it will be to look after the meat and milk inspec tion of every town in his territory,

COUNTY EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

A departure that gives promise of adding greatly to the value and effectiveness of the work now being done at the state experiment stations and one that has been much discussed of late has in view a carrying out of the practical work done at the places mentioned at the different county farms, Instead of being compelled to study state experiments at long range and having to digest bulletins which are more o less technical and whose data and find ings are to some extent invalidated because of a variation in latitude, climate or soil condition, under the planproposed these experiments are to be carried out under conditions that are known and which exist in each locality The work to be done at the county stations gives promise of being especially valuable along the line of testing the value of different kinds of corn, grain and grasses that are at present grown. and later the introduction of new varieties, the conducting of feeding experiments and the putting to practical test of the many suggestions that grow out of the state work. The line of experiment proposed is to be carried on under the direction of the state author ities, who will receive the co-operation of the county board of supervisors. In the writer's home county work of this kind is to be undertaken, the board having set aside a certain sum for the prosecution of the work. This year the seed corn that has been planted in the county is to be given a thorough test and an oracular demonstration given of the advantage and disadvantage of planting good and poor seed. The plan outlined would seem to be one that had in it the possibility of almost limitless extension and development and one fraught with great results for the agricultural interests of the whole country.

THE CHIEF DANGER TO ORCHARDS. Several years' experience in caring for a large orchard leads us to believe that there is no enemy of the apple tree that at all compares with the little white borer which works in the trunk at and just below the surface of the indicated by the sawdust-like excreta. The trees should be carefully examined at intervals during the summer and the borers dug out with a sharp knife. Where the borer is in its second year and cutting it out would necessitate too large a wound for the tree, a wire or pliant twig may be inserted and the pest killed in the free. It is well in making the search to scrape the trunk carefully to an inch and a half below the surface of the ground, as the hole out of which the brown dust is discharged sometimes gets covered up, thereby concealing the presence of the borer. Keep the borer out of your orchard, and you will be practically assured that it will be thrifty and vigorous, with very few trees missing as the years go by.

ACRES OF SUNFLOWERS IN ILLINOIS, There are a number of tarmers in southern Illinois who have raised a few acres of sunflowers for two or showing wonderful ability in problems three years past. Iowa will see a of chance. Ages ago she figured out farm of this character for the first that to bring a very few baby fry cod time this year. The land devoted to to maturity the mother cod would have the culture of the sunflowers consists to produce millions of eggs every sea of five acres, the seed having been son. In like manner she knew that to planted with a corn planter, the crop to fetch a very few seeds of the maple be cultivated and tended the same as or eim to full growth hundreds of if it were corn. The proprietors have thousands of the little flyers would contracted their entire crop to a seed have to be produced by the parent tree. house for from \$1.75 to \$2 per hundred. The foresight we see displayed on all weight. The seed is used as stock food sides is marvelous, revealing an ever and is fed to parrots. A good oil is present, ever active and supreme intelsude from the seed, while the stalks ligence. bay be used for kindling.

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CHICAGO - Cattle: Common to prime CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$1 00@6 10: cows, \$3 50@4 50; heifers, \$2 75@5 00; hulls, \$3 25@4 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4 50@6 25; lambs, \$5 25@7 15; yearlings, \$5 90@6 50. Calves \$6 00@7 00. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy \$6 55@6 75; medium to good heavy, \$6 60 96 65; butcher weights, \$6 65 96 70 good to chatce heavy mixed, \$6 50

EAST BUFFALO Cattle: Good to choice export. \$5.20 06 (0) shipping steers. \$4.85@5-25, butcher cattle, \$4.75@5.50; helfers, \$4.50@5-00, fat cows, \$2.50@4.50. ulls, †3 00% | 50; milkers and springers 25 00950 | Sheep and Lambs—Wethrs, \$6 00@6 25; mixed, \$5 75@6 00; ewes 15 00 25 50; lumbs, \$5 00 27 50. Calves— Best, \$6 50 27 00. Hogs—Heavies, \$6 50 27. 16 90; roughs, \$5 50@6 00; stags, \$4 00 05 00.

PITTSBURG - Cattle: Choice, \$5 65@ 5 80; prime, \$5 40@5 60; tidy butchers' 25 60@5 25; helfers, \$3 50@4 70; cows ils and stags, \$2 50 g 4 25; fresh cows \$25 00@48 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5 80@6 00. good mixed, \$5 50@5 75; lambs, \$4 50@7 90; spring lambs \$5 00@8 00. Hogs—Heavy hogs, mediums and Vorkers \$5 85@8 850. Yorkers, \$6 85@6 80; pigs, \$6 60@

CLEVELAND - Cattle: Choice steers \$3 90@4 15; bulls, \$3 90@4 15; milkers an Good to choice lambs, \$7 100 20; culls, \$3 50@5 75; wethers, \$5 00@ 50; ewes. \$4 15@5 25. Calves—\$7 0 Hogs-Mixed weights, \$6 80; pigs. \$6 70; stags, \$4 25@4 75; roughs, \$5 df

BOSTON-Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 34@34%c; X, 31@32c No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2, 37@38c; fine un-washed, 25@28c; unwashed delaine, 28@ 29c; fine washed delaine, 38@37c; Michigan fine unwashed, 24@25c; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., % and 4-blood, 33@53c. CINCINNATI - Wheat: No. 2 red. 89@ He. Corn-No. 3 mixed, 53½ 654c, Oats-No. 2 mixed, 38½ 639c, Rye-No. 2, 64c Lard-88 35. Bulk meats-\$3 50. Bacon-\$10 25 Hogs-\$5 50@5 70. Cattle-\$2 00@5 90. Sheep-\$3 50@5 00. Lambs-\$6 00 65 00.

TOLEDO-Wheat, 87c; corn. 55c; oats, 40c; ry % 65c; cloverseed, 34 75.

One year with another an apple crop will pull on an orchard as heavily as does a crop of wheat or oats. For that reason the orchard should be mulched and given all the fertilizer possible in ground and whose presence is usually the shape of turnyard manure or the

> While the life of the habitual mover is subject to many trials and troubles, he is at least free! from the auxiety and nulsance connected with the garret accumulation of half worn duds and shaky furniture. Like the running horse jockey, he nims to reduce his luggage to the lowest possible point.

The government will receive the cordial approval of agricultural and truck garden interests in its efforts to smash the fertilizer trust. While the owners of the rich black soils of the west may be indifferent to the operations of this organization, the question involved is one that comes very close home to the farmers of most of the eastern states

A good many men manifest slight terest in the danger of physical or nervous breakdown until they themselves have suffered a stroke. It is a case in which we are louth to profit from the experience of our fellows,

The latest thing we have come across in the line of an offensive and defensive agricultural organization is poultry vigilance association, and strange enough, the need for this did not arise in Texas, Missouri or Kentucky, where chicken stealing is by some classes considered an art, but in a prosperous north Iowa community. As its name indicates, the purpose of the organization is to detect and punish chicken thieves, there being a standing reward of \$50 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any guilty party.

Experiments are now being made in which a cement tile is being used in place of the ordinary draintile. While it is too early to speak authoritatively as to the durability of the cement product, the durability of cement when put to other uses would seem to indicate that it would prove entirely satisfactory in this particular. Where a supply of sand is available the cement tile can be produced at about one-fourth the cost of the ordinary tile. We would be pleased to report the experience which any of our readers may have had with this new kind of tiling,

An Ohio county agricultural society last year gave prizes to persons raising the most and best garden stuff on a quarter of an acre. Here is what the fellow who got first prize grew on his patch: Ninety hills of sweet corn (between the hills of corn beans were grown), 12 uills of squash, 87 poles butter beans, 45 hills cucumbers, 27 tomato vines, 33 hills lima beans; next row contained beets, radishes, saisify and carrots, while in the next were parsley, lettuce, parsnips, celery, peas and string beans, Are there any of our readers who have done better than

A hopeful sign as indicative of an increased interest in practical forestry is to be found in the planting of large waste areas in the eastern states, particularly Pennsylvania, to forest trees -chestnut, red oak, hickory, basswood, white, red and Scotch pine and Euro pean larch. These lands, from which the virgin forests have been cut, belong largely to coal and rallroad companies and are, as a rule, too hilly for the prosecution of extensive agricul-Bulls, on hoof 3 to 31c tural operations, but the scarcity of material for this has suggested the possibility of putting these heretofore waste and valueless lands to a practical and definite use. One company, desiring to take advantage of the assistance offered by the forestry bu reau of the department of agriculture, 36,000 acre tract with a view to ascertaining the best method of carrying on the work of reforesting.

Singular or Plural? A discussion starts up somewhere 46 65: packing \$6 00@6 621½. Wheat—
No 2 red 87@88c. Corn—No. 2, 5234@

the "United States" as a nominaof the sprinkling of gray hair that nuires a singular or a plura verb. The late David Dudley Field, one of the ablest scholars and constitutional lawyers of his time, said that the use of a singular verb with United States not only violates a rudimentary rule of syntax, but misrepresents the fundamental princiole on which our national system is founded. The Union is one, and the United States government is one, but the United States are sev-Therefore we should say, eral. "The United States are not at war with any nation," not "is not at war." The distinction may seem a fine one, but most of the best scholars say that it should be made.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Breaking the Magic Circle a Good Prastical Joke For a Party.

Tell your audience that it is in your power to place any person present in the middle of the room and draw a circle around him, out of which, although his legs and arms are free, it will be impossible for him to escape without taking his

"I shall use absolutely no force to detain you," you must ray, "and I | those around me?" shall not bind you in any way, but all the same, you will not be able to get out of the ring, struggle as you will, without partially undress-

Your audience will be considerably puzzled, and some one is sure to offer to be put in the magic ring. man in every good work; so, lay We will call the damsel and in-Place the person in the middle of ing down his pen, he shook him quire at her mouth.' I don't know ing life. In other river ports it is his cost, and then take a piece of white chalk and draw a line right around his waist-outside his coat.

When the handkerchief has been taken off his eyes he will see that it is impossible for him to get out of the "ring" without taking off his managed to stammer: coat, and the audience will laugh heartily at the joke.

He-But, doggone it, I gotter! Me

Our Story Teller.

FOR THE SAKE OF DAVID. than spoken.

BY GRACE TERRY.

"Son David, it strikes me that you are out a great deal of late I don't approve of boys of your age being out evenings; it leads to bad company, and bad company leads to all kinds of badness. hope you don't spend your time at the tavern?"

"Son David," a broad-shouldered six-footer, smiled a little, and colored a good deal, at these words, which were delivered with a precision and a solemnity of look and tone that made them doubly impressive.

"There's no occasion for alarm, father; I keep very good company. And as for the tavern, I haven't set foot in it for six months or

About the usual hour David laid aside his book, and, putting on a clean collar, and a linen coat, fresh from the hands of Aunt Betsy, sauntered down toward the vil lage. This had been his custom for several weeks past, and the old deacon shook his head with a perplexed and somewhat troubled

"I suppose the lad finds it rath er dull here," he mused; "the house is lonely."

And, as he recalled the light of certain bright eye and sunny smile, what he had thought of doing "for the sake of David" seemed a not unpleasant thing to do for his

"I thing I'll go and consult Parson Dunlow," thought the deacon, who, like the generality of mankind, having fully made up his mind on the subject, determined to seek advice, not for the purhas applied for an examination of a pose of gaining any additional light, but to strengthen and confirm his own opinions.

The worthy deacon bestowed quite as much time upon his toilet before leaving the house as he brushed so carefully away from his temples made him somewhat doubtful as to the result of his mission, it was but for a moment. Ought not any woman to be proud of the honor of becoming Mrs. Deacon Quimby, wife of one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the place, even though his hair might be a little frosty and his form not so erect as when he departed on the selfsame errand 30 years before.

In the weekly prayer-meetings, of which he took the lead, the deacon often called himself "the chief of sinners," "an unprofitable servant," and the like, confessing behavior, I am happy to say, would London, Greatest of River Ports, Posand bewailing the depravity of his heart. But, like a great many other self-styled "miserable sinthe confession with an air that seemed to say: "If I, Deacon

He found Parson Dunlow in his heart, he said: study, hard at work upon his next deacon, who was his right-hand ents under like circumstances: warmly by the hand and bade him that we can do better than follow be seated.

But somehow the deacon found it difficult to get out what he came to say—the words seemed to stick father wants to see her in his in his throat. But at last he study."

"I-I have called, parson, toto see you about my son, David, whose conduct has occasioned me a good deal of uneasiness of late." "You surprise me, Brother Quin-

usually steady and exemplary young man." "He has been, parson, very her father's summons. steady, indeed-at home every blushed as her eyes fell upon the evening, busy with his book or deacon, to whom she dropped a paper. But now he's out most pretty, deferential courtesy.

every night, and sometimes don't return till quite late." A faint smile flickered around Parson Dunlow's mouth, but it

who resumed: "The fact is, the boy wants a

"He wants a wife, you mean," was the parson's inward comment, but he said nothing, for he hadn't filled his sacred office a quarter of

a century without learning that, some things are better thought widely at this announcement, and

resumed Deacon Quimby, after cheeks. But, unexpected as was speak, "and-and as I think of herself placed, her woman's wit taking to myself another compandid not desert her. consult you about it."

traying so much hesitancy and em- a daughter to him." barrassment as to quite astonish the good parson, who, in order to reassure him, said, briskly:

And a very good idea it is, too, for these words. yourself, and, no doubt, for your son David. And I shall be very glad to assist you in the matter. There are many very worthy ladies in the church and vicinity, so that you cannot fail to be suited. There's the Widow Bean ther sons are now men grown and quite off her hands. A most excellent and worthy woman is the Widow Bean."

But the deacon did not seem to receive his suggestion with much favor; he shifted one leg uneasily over the other.

"As you say, parson, the Widow Bean is a most excellent and worthy woman; but-but the lead ings of Providence don't seem to be in that direction."

"Well, then there is Miss Mary Ann Pease, a member of the church for many years, and an ornament to her sex and profession. Now that her brother is married again, she is quite at liberty, and will make you a very de sirable helpmate."

"True, very true, parson; I have the highest respect for Sister Pease. But-but the leadings of Providence don't seem to be in that direction, either."

The good parson looked puzzled, but, honestly desirous of assisting his visitor, he made another effort. "Brother Jones has a number of

daughters, and either of the two oldest would be-"

"Yes, yes, parson," interrupted the deacon, rather impatiently, know that very well. But I think that-that, for the sake of David, I had better marry some one younger and more lively, and who would consequently be more of a

-sort of companion for him." A sudden light broke in upon Parson Dunlow's mind.

"Perhaps you have some one already in view, Brother Quimby?" "Well, yes, parson. I have sought Divine light, and the leadings of Providence seem to be in the direction of your family; in short, toward your daughter, Miss Emma, whose staid and discreet

do honor to more mature years." It was not the first time in Parson Dunlow's pastoral experience ers," he had a tolerably good opin- that he had known people to mision of himself, after all, making take the leading of their own hearts for "the leadings of Providence," but if he had any suspi-Quimby, a pillar of the church, cion that this might be the case and a shining example to you with the worthy deacon, he pruall, can say this, what must be dently kept it to himself. So, the condition of the majority of without evincing anything of the dismay and consternation at his

"I cannot fail to realize, Broth-Sunday discourse. But he was er Quimby, the high compliment used to interruptions, and had a of such a desire. But you rememsincere liking for the worthy ber the words of Rebekah's par their example.

"Willie," he added, going to the window, "ron and tell Emma that | through thick timber for the con-

"She's dot company," said the the yard."

"No matter," said his father, smiling; "you shall not lose the by; I consider him to be an un new ball. So run along."

Miss Emma, though very pleas antly engaged, dutifully obeyed

"My daughter," said the parson, gravely, "Deacon Quimby informs me, that, for the sake of David, he has concluded to take to choice has fallen upon you. I have ever left such matters to on which the stranded barges lie trust will give it the consideration

Emma opened her brown eyes

then the long lashes fell over them, "It is a very important step," and lay quivering upon the rosy waiting vainly for the parson to the position in which she found

icu for-for the sake of David, I "I should be very happy to bethought I would came and-and come Deacon Quimby's wife, papa," she said, demurely, "if I Here the deacon wiped the per- had not already promised, for the spiration from his forehead, be- sake of David, to do my best to be

Deacon Quimby was so accustomed to consider his son a mere boy that it was some minutes be-"To be sure, Brother Quimby. fore his mind took in the sense of

> "Do you mean to say, Miss Emma," he said, at last, regarding the blushing girl with a bewildered air, "that you are going to marry my son?"

> "With your permission, sir," responded Emma, with a smile and glance that would have softened a far harder heart than the deacon's. "I have already obtained that of my father."

> Deacon Quimby turned his eyes upon Mr. Dunlow, who had been a very quiet but interested listener to this. "Why, David is nothing but a

> boy, parson!" "He is a year older than you were when you married, deacon,"

was the smiling response. True; so be was. "I dare say it does not seem possible," continued the parson. "I can hardly bring myself to realize that it is 18 years ago since my little girl, here, was laid in my

arms; but so it is." As the good deacon looked at the blooming maiden, and remembered how often he had held her, a smiling babe, in his arms, the conviction was suddenly forced upon him that he had been mak-

ing an old fool of himself. The rather embarrassing silence that followed was pleasantly broken by David's cheery voice and pleasant smile.

"You seem to have quite a family party," he said, pushing open

the door. "So this is where you spend your evenings, young man?" said the father, shaking his finger at him. with an air of mock displeasure. "Ah, I see plainly that I shall never be able to keep you at home, unless I can persuade Miss Emma to come and live with me. What say you, my dear?"

"That I will come very willingly," returned the smiling and blushing girl, "for the sake of David."-N. Y. Weekly.

THAMES A VESSEL JUNGLE. sesses No Quays on the Water Front.

The stretch of the Thames from London bridge to the Albert docks is to other watersides of river ports what a virgin forest would be to a garden, says a writer in the Metropolitan. It is a thing grown up, not made. It recalls a jungle by the confused and impenetrable aspect of the buildings that line the shore, not according to a planned purpose, but as if by accident, from scattered seeds.

Like the matted growth of bushes and creepers veiling the silent depth of an unexplored wilderness they hide the depths of London's not so. They lie open to their stream with quays of broad clearings, with streets like avenues cut

venience of trade.
I am thinking now of river ports I have seen; of Antwerp, for inlittle fellow; "and is doing to dive stance, of Nantes or Bordeaux, or me a new ball if I'll stay out in even old Rouen, where the night watchmen of ships, elbows on rail, gaze at shop windows and brilliant cafes and see the audience go in and come out of the opera house. But London, the oldest and greatest of river ports, does not possess as much as 100 yards of quays upon its river front. Dark and impenetrable at night, like the face of a forest, is the London's waterside.

It is the waterside of watersides, where only one aspect of the world's life can be seen and only one kind of men toils on the edge was unobserved by the deacon, himself another wife, and that his of the stream. The lightless walls seem to stand on the very mud upyou, but you cannot fail to realize and the narrow lanes coming down the value of such an offer, and I to the fine shores resemble the paths of smashed bushes and crumbled earth where blg game conies. to drink on the bank of tropical